291 second from the left and shrews and spiders on the second from the right, which also shows clearly the way the garment is folded when worn. Three figures show the corset, *rawai*, and the girdles of coins round the waist outside it. Two women have bead necklaces and the two on the right wide bead collars. The jackets of the two women to the left are of imported material, but the central figure wears a *kalambi* of striped native cloth somewhat similar to Z. 2342, which is described briefly on p. 37. The tall girl, second from the right, is a Kayan who lives with an Iban family.

[309]

THE PRODUCTION OF CLOTH

The garments worn by the Iban, whether petticoats, coats, loin-cloths or shawls, as well as their blankets, are made either from bark-cloth or hand-woven cotton stuff; the latter material is usually of native manufacture.

BARK-CLOTH

287 The bark-cloth is the cheaper material, and garments made from it are therefore worn when working in the jungle and by those who cannot afford woven cloth. "The old blankets, curtains, waist-cloths, and coats of the Dyaks were made of bark-cloth" (*S.D.D.* p. 133).

287 There are several sources from which suitable material for making bark-
314 cloth can be obtained: the *pedalai*, bread-fruit tree (*Artocarpus* sp.), and a tree of a similar type called *tekalong* provide bark which can be wrought into loin-cloths, strips of about 10 ft. in length being obtainable when the trees are mature (*Sarawak Gazette*, 1894, p. 146).

The Kayans use the inner bark of a tree which they call *tajam*, but is called *ipoh* by the Iban. According to the Catalogue of the Brooke Low Collection this appears to be identical with the *upas* tree of Java, *Antiaris toxicaria*. In the *S.D.D.* (p. 60) it is stated that "there is another species of tree called *ipoh*, a sort of bread-fruit, the bark of which is made into white blankets, *pua*". Hose and McDougall (1, p. 220) state that cloth "is made from the bark of trees of several species (principally the *Kumut*, the *ipoh*, and the wild fig)".

287 The process of making the bark-cloth is to peel off the bark in broad strips, soak it well in water and then hammer it out with a heavy wooden

mallet, which is grooved in deep cross cuts on its broad surface. This hammering breaks up the tissue of the bark and makes it more pliant but also accentuates any holes or rents, which are strengthened transversely by darning lines and patterns with thread made from the fibre of pineapple leaves or imported material (fig. 1).

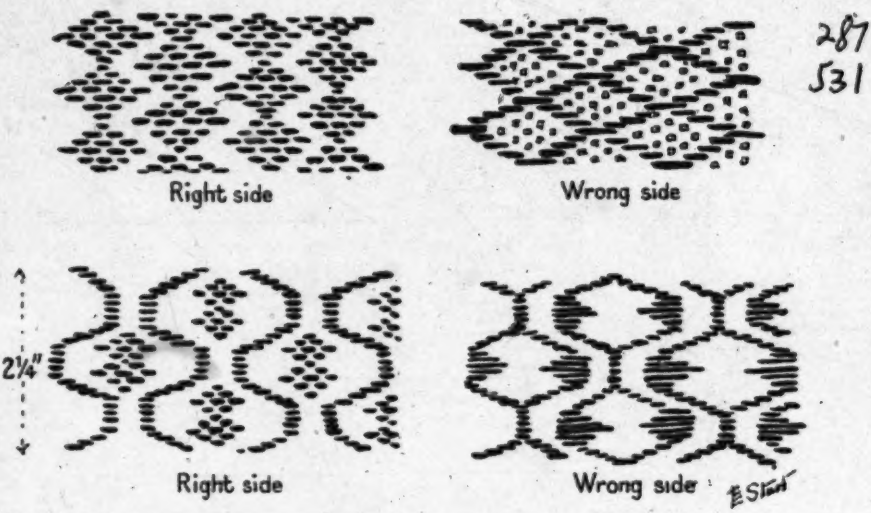

Fig. 1. Two patterns in transverse darning on a bark-cloth sleeveless jacket, open down the sides. British Museum (3425).

COTTON CLOTH

The cloths which are used for garments are usually of purely native manufacture and are entirely the work of the women, from the setting of the cotton seed to the making up of the garment when the cloth has been woven. The men make the wooden beams, battens, heddles and spools used in weaving, but otherwise take no part in the work.

In order to make our account more complete we incorporate information given by the Rev. W. Howell (1912, p. 61) which has not been recorded by other writers. He says that "separate farms or gardens (*empalai*) are set apart for growing cotton (*taya*). . . . After the cotton has been picked, taken